```
=> d hist

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:41:42 ON 28 FEB 2004)

     FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 17:42:00 ON 28 FEB 2004
L1             1 S EHEC AND RUMINANT
L2             1 S EHEC AND RUMINANT
L3             0 S EHEC AND FINLAY
L4             2 S EHEC AND SUPERNATANT
L5             2 S EHEC(L) SUPERNATANT
L6             2 S EHEC(L)  SHEDDING
L7             0 S L5 AND L6
L8             2 S EHEC (L) REDUCE

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:52:11 ON 28 FEB 2004
L9             0 S FINLAY AND BRETT

     FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 17:54:47 ON 28 FEB 2004
L10            0 S FINLAY AND BRETT
L11            0 S FINLAY AND EHEC
L12           14 S FINLAY
L13            0 S L12 AND BRETT
L14            0 S L12 AND E.COLI

     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 17:56:09 ON 28 FEB 2004
L15            0 S L12 AND BRETT
L16          316 S L12
L17            0 S L16 AND EHEC
L18            1 S L16 AND POTTER

=>
```

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 17:42:00 ON 28 FEB 2004

FILE COVERS 1970 TO 24 Feb 2004 (20040224/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

```
=> s EHEC and ruminant
            80 EHEC
          2947 RUMINANT
          6254 RUMINANTS
          8269 RUMINANT
                 (RUMINANT OR RUMINANTS)
L1           1 EHEC AND RUMINANT

=> d l1 abs ibib
```

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN

AB Attaching and effacing Escherichia coli (AEEC) strains isolated from diarrhoeic lambs and goat kids were characterized for intimin (eae) and EspB (espB) gene subtypes by PCR and sequencing, and for genetic relatedness by PFGE. Fifty (23 ovine and 27 caprine) AEEC strains of 398 (246 ovine and 152 caprine) analysed were detected by colony blot hybridization. These strains were epidemiologically unrelated since they were isolated from different outbreaks of neonatal diarrhoea over a long period. Ovine AEEC strains belonged to serogroups O2, O4, O26, O80, O91 or were untypable, and caprine strains belonged to serogroups O3, O153 and O163. Two intimin subtypes were detected among the ovine and caprine strains studied. Most of the strains (43/50) had the beta type intimin gene, but seven ovine strains possessed a variant gamma type intimin gene (gamma(v)). Analysis of deduced amino acid sequences of the eae gene revealed that the sequences of beta intimin of ovine and caprine strains were virtually identical to those of beta intimin of rabbit EPEC, human EPEC clone 2 and swine AEEC, whereas the gamma(v) intimin present in seven ovine strains had 75-76% identity with gamma intimin of human **EHEC** clone 1 strains, and 96% of identity with intimin of the human **EHEC** strain 95NR1 of serotype O111:H-. A PCR test was developed to identify the three different espB gene subtypes, espB of human EPEC clone 1 (espBalpha), espB of human **EHEC** clone 1 (espBgamma) and espB of rabbit EPEC and human EPEC clone 2 (espBbeta). There was close correlation between the intimin beta type and the espBbeta gene subtype in the ovine and caprine AEEC strains. The seven ovine strains possessing the gamma(v) intimin gene possessed the espBalpha gene subtype. None of the strains studied possessed the espBgamma gene found in human O157:H7 **EHEC** strains. PFGE analysis of genomic DNA of selected strains showed a great diversity among strains. Cluster analysis of PFGE patterns showed greater divergence between strains with the gamma(v) intimin gene than between strains with the beta intimin gene. This study showed that most of the AEEC strains isolated from diarrhoeic lambs and goat kids possessed beta intimin and espB genes identical to those of rabbit EPEC, and they may be associated with enteric disease in small **ruminants**

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:73597 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND23228571
TITLE: Association between intimin (eae) and EspB gene

subtypes in attaching and effacing Escherichia coli strains isolated from diarrhoeic lambs and goat kids.

AUTHOR(S): Cid, D.; Ruiz-Santa-Quiteria, J.A.; Marin, I.; Sanz, R.; Orden, J.A.; Amils, R.; Fuente, R. de la.

AVAILABILITY: DNAL (QR1.J64)

SOURCE: Microbiology, Aug 2001. Vol. 147, No. pt.8. p. 2341-2353
Publisher: Reading, U.K. : Society for General Microbiology, c1994-
CODEN: MROBEO; ISSN: 1350-0872

NOTE: Includes references

PUB. COUNTRY: England; United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO

LANGUAGE: English

```
=> s EHEC and ruminant
            80 EHEC
          2947 RUMINANT
          6254 RUMINANTS
          8269 RUMINANT
                 (RUMINANT OR RUMINANTS)
L2           1 EHEC AND RUMINANT

=>

=>

=> s EHEC and finlay
            80 EHEC
            14 FINLAY
L3           0 EHEC AND FINLAY

=> s EHEC and supernatant
            80 EHEC
          1124 SUPERNATANT
           597 SUPERNATANTS
          1623 SUPERNATANT
                 (SUPERNATANT OR SUPERNATANTS)
L4           2 EHEC AND SUPERNATANT

=> d l4 abs ibib

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 2  AGRICOLA  Compiled and distributed by the National
     Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States
     of America.  It contains copyrighted materials.  All rights reserved.
     (2004) on STN
AB   The enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli (EHEC) O91:H21 isolates
     B2F1 and H414-36/89 are virulent in an orally infected streptomycin-
     treated mouse model. Previous studies demonstrated that B2F1 and
     H414-36/89 grow to high levels in mucus isolated from the mouse small
     intestine and colon and that growth in small-intestinal mucus is related
     to virulence. We measured the levels of Shiga-like toxins (SLTs) SLT-IIvha
     and SLT-IIvhb produced by B2F1 after growth in Luria-Bertani (LB) broth
     supplemented with mouse intestinal mucus by assaying the cytotoxicity of
     culture supernatants on Vero cells. Culture supernatants
     from B2F1 grown in mouse intestinal mucus, but not EHEC strains
     that produce SLT-II or SLT-IIc, were approximately 35- to 350-fold more
     toxic for Vero cells than supernatants from B2F1 grown in LB
     broth. This increased toxicity was not reflected by a concomitant increase
     in SLT antigen content. Furthermore, when culture supernatants
     from B2F1 or K-12 strains carrying plasmids encoding SLTs cloned from
     H414-36/89 or purified SLT-IIvhb from B2F1 were incubated with mouse
```

intestinal mucus, the samples exhibited greater cytotoxicity than when they were incubated with N-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-N'-2-ethanesulfonic acid (HEPES) buffer alone. These toxin preparations also showed increased cytotoxicity after incubation with human colonic mucus. In contrast, culture **supernatants** from LB-grown **EHEC** isolates that produced SLT-I, SIT-II, SLT-IIc, or SLT-IIe did not show increased cytotoxicity after incubation with mouse or human intestinal mucus. The A subunits of purified SLT-II and SLT-IIvhb that had been treated with mouse intestinal mucus or trypsin were cleaved to A1 fragments by the mucus, but trypsin-mediated cleavage, unlike treatment with mouse intestinal mucus, did not result in increased Vero cell cytotoxic activity. This finding implies that the increased cytotoxicity of SLT-IIvhb detected after incubation with mucus is probably not due to cleavage of the A subunit into the A1 and A2 fragments. Taken together, these results indicate that mouse or human intestinal mucus directly activates SLT-II-related toxins from B2F1 and H414-36/89 and suggest that toxin activation may explain the low 50% lethal doses of B2F1 and H414-36/89 in streptomycin-treated mice.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:55116 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND20582320
TITLE: Activation of Shiga-like toxins by mouse and human intestinal mucus correlates with virulence of enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli O91:H21 isolates in orally infected, streptomycin-treated mice.
AUTHOR(S): Melton-Celsa, A.R.; Darnell, S.C.; O'Brien, A.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, MD.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (QR1.I57)
SOURCE: Infection and immunity, May 1996. Vol. 64, No. 5. p. 1569-1576
Publisher: Washington, D.C., American Society for Microbiology
ISSN: 0019-9567
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: District of Columbia; United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English

```
=> s EHEC(l) supernatant and reduc (l) shedding
(L) IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s EHEC(l) supernatant
             80 EHEC
           1124 SUPERNATANT
            597 SUPERNATANTS
           1623 SUPERNATANT
                  (SUPERNATANT OR SUPERNATANTS)
L5            2 EHEC(L) SUPERNATANT

=> s EHEC(l)  shedding
             80 EHEC
           1539 SHEDDING
              1 SHEDDINGS
           1539 SHEDDING
                  (SHEDDING OR SHEDDINGS)
L6            2 EHEC(L)  SHEDDING

=> s l5 and l6
L7            0 L5 AND L6
```

=> d l6 abs ibib 1-2

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 2 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN

AB Two hundred steers and heifers from a large feedyard (65,000-head capacity) were used to determine the prevalence levels of enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli O157 (**EHEC** O157) and Salmonella spp. prior to and after shipping to a commercial packing facility. Two samples, a ventral midline hide swab and a fecal sample, were aseptically collected from each animal 2 weeks prior to the date of transportation and at the packing plant immediately after exsanguination. Samples were collected from all trailers (n = 46) before animals were loaded for transport to the packing facility. The average prevalence levels of **EHEC** O157 on hides (18%) and in feces (9.5%) at the feedyard decreased (P > 0.05) at the packing plant to 4.5 and 5.5%, respectively. The average prevalence levels of Salmonella spp. on hides (6%) and in feces (18%) at the feedyard increased to 89 and 46%, respectively, upon arrival at the packing plant. Average prevalence levels for **EHEC** O157 and Salmonella spp. on the trailers were 5.43 and 59%, respectively. The results of this study demonstrate that transportation may be a potential stressor for cattle, as evidenced by the increased **shedding** of Salmonella spp.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:28434 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND23317276
TITLE: Effects of the transportation of beef cattle from the feedyard to the packing plant on prevalence levels of Escherichia coli O157 and Salmonella spp.
AUTHOR(S): Barham, A.R.; Barham, B.L.; Johnson, A.K.; Allen, D.M.; Blanton, J.R. Jr; Miller, M.F.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (44.8 J824)
SOURCE: Journal of food protection, Feb 2002. Vol. 65, No. 2. p. 280-283
Publisher: Des Moines, Iowa : International Association of Milk, Food and Environmental Sanitarians.
CODEN: JFPRDR; ISSN: 0362-028X
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: Iowa; United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN

AB Over a 12 month period, 588 cattle faecal samples and 147 farm environmental samples from three dairy farms in southeast Queensland were examined for the presence of Shiga-toxigenic Escherichia coli (STEC). Samples were screened for Shiga toxin gene (stx) using PCR. Samples positive for stx were filtered onto hydrophobic grid membrane filters and STEC identified and isolated using colony hybridisation with a stx-specific DNA probe. Serotyping was performed to identify serogroups commonly associated with human infection or enterohaemorrhagic Escherichia coli (**EHEC**). Shiga-toxigenic Escherichia coli were isolated from 16.7% of cattle faecal samples and 4.1% of environmental samples. Of cattle STEC isolates, 10.2% serotyped as E. coli O26:H11 and 11.2% serotyped as E. coli O157:H7, and the E. coli O26:H11 and E. coli O157:H7 prevalences in the cattle samples were 1.7 and 1.9%, respectively. Prevalences for STEC and **EHEC** in dairy cattle faeces were similar to those derived in surveys within the northern and southern hemispheres. Calves at weaning were identified as the cattle group most

likely to be **shedding** STEC, E. coli O26 or E. coli O157. In concurrence with previous studies, it appears that cattle, and in particular 1-14-week-old weanling calves, are the primary reservoir for STEC and **EHEC** on the dairy farm.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:67088 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND22064509
TITLE: A longitudinal study of Shiga-toxigenic Escherichia coli (STEC) prevalence in three Australian dairy herds.
AUTHOR(S): Cobbold, R.; Desmarchelier, P.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF601.V44)
SOURCE: Veterinary microbiology, Jan 2000. Vol. 71, No. 1/2. p. 125-137
Publisher: Amsterdam, The Netherlands : Elsevier Science B.V.
CODEN: VMICDQ; ISSN: 0378-1135
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English

```
=> d hist

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:41:42 ON 28 FEB 2004)

     FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 17:42:00 ON 28 FEB 2004
L1             1 S EHEC AND RUMINANT
L2             1 S EHEC AND RUMINANT
L3             0 S EHEC AND FINLAY
L4             2 S EHEC AND SUPERNATANT
L5             2 S EHEC(L) SUPERNATANT
L6             2 S EHEC(L)  SHEDDING
L7             0 S L5 AND L6

=> s ehec (l) reduce
            80 EHEC
         13612 REDUCE
          3584 REDUCES
         16847 REDUCE
                 (REDUCE OR REDUCES)
L8           2 EHEC (L) REDUCE

=> d l8 1-2 abs ibib

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 2  AGRICOLA  Compiled and distributed by the National
     Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States
     of America.  It contains copyrighted materials.  All rights reserved.
     (2004) on STN
AB   Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli (EHEC) strains require
     intimin to induce attaching and effacing (A/E) lesions in newborn piglets.
     Infection of newborn calves with intimin-positive or intimin-negative
     EHEC O157:H7 demonstrated that intimin is needed for colonization.
     A/E lesions, and disease in cattle. These results suggest that experiments
     to determine if intimin-based vaccines reduce O157:H7 levels in
     cattle are warranted.
ACCESSION NUMBER:       1999:54055  AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER:        IND21993491
TITLE:                  Escherichia coli O157:H7 requires intimin for
                        enteropathogenicity in calves.
AUTHOR(S):              Dean-Nystrom, E.A.; Bosworth, B.T.; Moon, H.W.;
                        O'Brien, A.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE:       Enteric Diseases and Food Safety Research Unit,
```

	National Animal Disease Center, ARS, USDA, Ames, IA.
AVAILABILITY:	DNAL (QR1.I57)
SOURCE:	Infection and immunity, Sept 1998. Vol. 66, No. 9. p. 4560-4563 Publisher: Washington, D.C., American Society for Microbiology ISSN: 0019-9567
NOTE:	Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY:	District of Columbia; United States
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Article
FILE SEGMENT:	U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE:	English

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 2 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN

AB Cattle are an important reservoir of Shiga toxin-producing enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli (**EHEC**) O157:H7 strains, foodborne pathogens that cause hemorrhagic colitis and hemolytic urenic syndrome in humans. **EHEC** O157:H7 strains are not pathogenic in calves >3 weeks old. Our objective was to determine if **EHEC** O157:H7 strains are pathogenic in neonatal calves. Calves <36 h old inoculated with **EHEC** O157:H7 developed diarrhea and enterocolitis with attaching and effacing (A/E) lesions in both the large and small intestines by 18 h postinoculation. The severity of diarrhea and inflammation, and also the frequency and extent of A/E lesions, increased by 3 days postinoculation. We conclude that **EHEC** O157:H7 strains are pathogenic in neonatal calves. The neonatal calf model is relevant for studying the pathogenesis of **EHEC** O157:H7 infections in cattle. It should also be useful for identifying ways to **reduce** **EHEC** O157:H7 infections in cattle and thus **reduce** the risk of **EHEC** O157:H7 disease in humans.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	97:61222 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	IND20586536
TITLE:	Pathogenicity of Escherichia coli O157:H7 in the intestines of neonatal calves.
AUTHOR(S):	Dean-Nystrom, E.A.; Bosworth, B.T.; Cray, W.C. Jr; Moon, H.W.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	National Animal Disease Center, USDA, ARS, Ames, IA.
SOURCE:	Infection and immunity, May 1997. Vol. 65, No. 5. p. 1842-1848 Publisher: Washington, D.C., American Society for Microbiology ISSN: 0019-9567
NOTE:	Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY:	District of Columbia; United States
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Article
FILE SEGMENT:	U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE:	English

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	13.67	13.88

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:52:11 ON 28 FEB 2004

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Feb 27, 2004 (20040227/UP).

```
=> s finlay and brett
             0 FINLAY
             0 BRETT
L9           0 FINLAY AND BRETT

=> FIL AGRICOLA
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.24      14.12

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 17:54:47 ON 28 FEB 2004


FILE COVERS 1970 TO 24 Feb 2004 (20040224/ED)

Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library
of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of
America.  It contains copyrighted material.  All rights
reserved.  (2004)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

=> s finlay and brett
            14 FINLAY
            13 BRETT
L10          0 FINLAY AND BRETT

=> s finlay and EHEC
            14 FINLAY
            80 EHEC
L11          0 FINLAY AND EHEC

=> s finlay
L12         14 FINLAY

=> s l12 and brett
            13 BRETT
L13          0 L12 AND BRETT

=> s l12 and E.coli
         81663 E
         16668 COLI
             1 COLIS
         16669 COLI
                 (COLI OR COLIS)
          4424 E.COLI
                 (E(W)COLI)
L14          0 L12 AND E.COLI

=> FIL BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, JAPIO
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.62      14.74

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 17:56:09 ON 28 FEB 2004
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.(R)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:56:09 ON 28 FEB 2004

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 17:56:09 ON 28 FEB 2004
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.
```

FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 17:56:09 ON 28 FEB 2004
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 Japanese Patent Office (JPO)- JAPIO

=> s l12 and brett
L15 0 L12 AND BRETT

=> s l12
L16 316 L12

=> s l16 and EHEC
L17 0 L16 AND EHEC

=> s l16 and potter
L18 1 L16 AND POTTER

=> d l18 abs ibib

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE on STN
AB Those strategic points which influence this amateur historian to declare a victory for Baltimore and Maryland over Philadelphia are: I. Based upon clinical and epidemiological data, two Marylanders, **Potter** and Davidge, were among the first to contest Rush and his contagion theory; they told him so and published their views. To prove this point, **Potter** went to the extreme of inoculating himself with presumedly infected material. Stubbins Ffirth, a young University of Pennsylvania medical student, did the same four years later. To Rush's credit was ultimate abandonment of his originally held views. II. John Crawford, of Baltimore, although not the originator of the insect concept of transmission of infectious agents, published his concepts in 1811. III. Henry Rose Carter, a Maryland graduate, clearly delineated, in 1898, that after identification of an index case of yellow fever an extrinsic incubation period was necessary before the evolution of secondary cases. IV. James Carroll, another University of Maryland graduate, who worked as Deputy under Walter Reed with Lazear and Agramonte, helped prove **Finlay**'s original concept that the Aedes aegypti mosquito was the natural vector of yellow fever. Carroll himself was the first experimentally induced case. V. Studies in primates provide new approaches for management of yellow fever. Nutritional support and treatment with specific anti-viral agents may be useful for therapy of human yellow fever. Maryland members of the Climatological are mindful of Philadelphia's rich medical heritage and of the many battles won in the City of Brotherly Love. Physicians in colonial and early America experienced The best and worst of times, theirs was an age of foolishness and belief, of incredulity and light, of darkness, despair and hope. This tale of two cities ends in peace.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 76272443 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76272443 PubMed ID: 822563
TITLE: Marylanders defeat Philadelphia: yellow fever updated.
AUTHOR: Woodward T E; Beisel W R; Faulkner R D
SOURCE: TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN CLINICAL AND CLIMATOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, (1976) 87 69-101.
Journal code: 7507559. ISSN: 0065-7778.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Historical
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; History of Medicine
ENTRY MONTH: 197610
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19900313
Entered Medline: 19761020

=> d hist

```
     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:41:42 ON 28 FEB 2004)

     FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 17:42:00 ON 28 FEB 2004
L1             1 S EHEC AND RUMINANT
L2             1 S EHEC AND RUMINANT
L3             0 S EHEC AND FINLAY
L4             2 S EHEC AND SUPERNATANT
L5             2 S EHEC(L) SUPERNATANT
L6             2 S EHEC(L)  SHEDDING
L7             0 S L5 AND L6
L8             2 S EHEC (L) REDUCE

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:52:11 ON 28 FEB 2004
L9             0 S FINLAY AND BRETT

     FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 17:54:47 ON 28 FEB 2004
L10            0 S FINLAY AND BRETT
L11            0 S FINLAY AND EHEC
L12           14 S FINLAY
L13            0 S L12 AND BRETT
L14            0 S L12 AND E.COLI

     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 17:56:09 ON 28 FEB 2004
L15            0 S L12 AND BRETT
L16          316 S L12
L17            0 S L16 AND EHEC
L18            1 S L16 AND POTTER

=>
```